

# MRS. CARMAN HEARS MAID ACCUSE HER

Continued from First Page.

and scrambled to get into the court room. Not even the Becker trial some months ago was able to show corridors more jammed with people, a court room more thoroughly alive with expectancy or a general situation more crisscrossed with human emotion of every sort.

There was William Bailey, the murdered woman's husband, and his daughter, Madeline, just 17, and both dressed in black. There was the accused woman, Mrs. Carman, the embodiment of self-assurance and unconcern. Next to her sat Dr. Carman, his face somewhat haggard, his general bearing one of nervousness, and her little daughter, Elizabeth, with her hair tied up with a flaming red bow of ribbon.

Back of them sat Mrs. Ida Powell, Mrs. Carman's sister, pale and just a little haggard, and her daughter, Mrs. Corby, a young woman of 20, who is just as pretty in her way as Madeline Bailey is in hers.

During the trial, the entire sessions there were frequent whisperings among this group. Mrs. Carman would turn her head and smile; Dr. Carman would lean far over in his chair, listen closely to some remark by one of the women, and throw his head back as if some capital joke had been sprung which threw him into insupportable amusement.

## The Night of the Murder.

But with all these powerful attractions for the curious interest centered in the dusky faced girl in the witness chair and her story, Celia began her story by testifying that on the evening of June 20, as her account goes, she served dinner to the various persons of the household at about 7 o'clock, having first prepared it herself. At the table were Dr. Carman, Mrs. Carman, Mrs. Conklin, Mrs. Carman's mother, and Elizabeth. Nothing unusual happened. The conversation was general and every one was in good spirits, excepting perhaps Mrs. Carman, who had been to New York and seemed somewhat fatigued.

After the meal was over, which could not have been after 7 o'clock, the doctor went into his office to receive patients who had already arrived and were waiting. While Mrs. Carman went upstairs, ostensibly to the front parlor to read, she strolled from the front parlor to the piano and Mrs. Conklin seated herself with small things which had been brought to her.

There was nothing to suggest possible trouble or a break in the customary events of an evening of the Carman household, and Celia, having eaten her dinner in the kitchen, closed the door and went to the dish rack as she had been doing for five weeks previous, or ever since she had been working for the Carmans.

## Told to Stop Piano.

As nearly as can be established Elizabeth had stopped practicing at about 7:45 o'clock because some one had called out from upstairs that she should discontinue her piano playing. Elizabeth went to the piano in the dining room and then into the kitchen, where she wandered around aimlessly and at last wound up at Celia's side to observe the method of her dish washing.

This was the situation in the kitchen when Mrs. Carman's voice surprised Celia and Elizabeth as well by saying: "Elizabeth, come here." Elizabeth came to the front of the kitchen and saw that Mrs. Carman was dressed in a lavender kimono with a white shawl thrown about her shoulders. Elizabeth, apparently somewhat irritated, turned and walked into the dining room without a word. There was nothing in Mrs. Carman's appearance to suggest anything unusual, and Elizabeth, having taken in the fact that she was there, she turned again to her work and to her own thoughts.

All this, it was made clear in the girl's story, she saw in the kitchen, and Mrs. Carman, who had been standing a little inside of the door which leads to the dining room, walked on at her normal pace to the door leading into the back parlor. She passed out of this door and disappeared without a further word. Celia thought nothing of the occurrence. It was apparently a thing that Mrs. Carman had done on previous occasions and was by no means calculated to arouse excitement.

## She Hears the Shot.

A few moments later came the crash of broken glass. Celia hastily distinguished it as being in the doctor's office. She turned and glanced into the parlor, at the other end of which was a door opening into the office. And in this position she was standing, listening, when a revolver shot sounded.

Celia's immediate thoughts were not made very clear in her testimony. She recognized the sound as a revolver. Several things flashed into her mind. It was that some one had shot the doctor. Another was that he had shot some one. She had not had time to decide what to do, or in fact to move from her position at the sink, when she heard hurried footsteps at the back door and Mrs. Carman came in.

She stopped and looked at Celia. There was a moment's silence. Then she said, and Celia could not remember any unwelcome emotion in her tone: "I shot him."

With her right hand which had been held beneath the folds of her shawl and a revolver. Mrs. Carman moved to the girl's side. Instantly Celia took hold of her arm and she started toward the parlor. Celia held her back, fearful, so she explained, lest she should use the weapon again.

"Let me go," said Mrs. Carman. "I am through."

## Sees a Woman's Body.

Whether they walked through the parlor and into the office, Mrs. Carman seemed just inside the door. Celia walked a step further into the room. Over in the corner by the operating table Dr. Carman was kneeling beside a woman's body. A man whom Celia did not know but whom she later identified as Dr. Carman was looking down. Her story today did not say whether Dr. Carman looked up at their entrance or whether in fact he was even aware of it. Mrs. Carman stood there only half a minute. Then she walked on through the office and out by the door leading into the back parlor.

A few moments later Celia turned and went back to the kitchen. Not being able to stand the suspense of being alone, however, she returned to the office almost immediately. Mrs. Conklin had already entered. There was no sign of Mrs. Carman. Celia watched them lift Mrs. Carman's body to a sofa and then, perceiving that she was not expected to remain, went again into the kitchen and subsequently resumed the business of washing dishes.

That was all Celia knew of the events which transpired that night. It has already been told how a physician was called in from across the street and how Mrs. Conklin was notified.

## Tells of Morning Confession.

Celia finished all the work she could do at 9 o'clock and went up to her room and to bed to lie awake through the entire night. At about 5 o'clock the next morning it had been daylight for some time her bedroom door opened softly and Mrs. Carman stepped in.

"Oh, Celia," she said, according to the girl's testimony, "I have killed the woman. Do you think God will forgive me?"

"Yes," Celia said she replied. "God will forgive anything except self-murder." After that, so Celia testified, Mrs. Carman asked her not to mention the fact that she had seen her downstairs and the girl agreed not to. Later in the morning she repeated the same injunction and said that Mr. Levy, a lawyer, might call later. In the evening Mr. Levy did call and when he asked Celia if she had seen Mrs. Carman downstairs she said that she had not.

Admits She Lied to Coroner.

In accordance with her promise to Mrs. Carman, Celia testified at the Coroner's inquest that she had not seen Mrs. Carman after she had gone upstairs after dinner. It was not until July 9, when she was taken to Minola at the instigation of the District Attorney, that she first saw how far-reaching the consequences of silence would be, according to her testimony to-day, and at last told him that she had in fact seen Mrs. Carman pass through the kitchen before the shooting.

On July 13, while at a boarding house in Manhattan where she had been taken by a Burns operative, she again told some men who questioned her that Mrs. Carman had not come down stairs. Her excuse to-day for this lapse was that she wasn't entirely at ease about the identity of her questioners, which happened, of them was a Burns operative and two of them

find her father? A. Yes, sir, the second day after the murder she told me to call her father from the barn house, which was in the neighborhood of getting the revolver out of the house. I went out and called him. He came in, went upstairs. When he came down he had a hammer in his hand and went out to the barn.

Replying to Mr. Smith's questions, the witness said she remembered meeting him, Mr. Seamon and Mr. Weeks in the district attorney's office. She said that Mr. Levy and Mrs. Carman were also there. She said that nothing was said then about Mrs. Carman.

The District Attorney then tried to get Celia to say that she did not tell the truth when she testified before the Coroner, but the objection of counsel to this was sustained. The direct examination ended at 10:35 o'clock.

Graham Takes the Witness.

Judge Graham, counsel for Mrs. Carman, got the witness to say that she was fond of Mrs. Carman, that she did not expect anything was going to happen to her, and that she did not know Mrs. Carman should have told her that she would take care of Celia's boy in the event that anything did happen. Coming to the moment after the shooting, counsel asked what were the first words of Mrs. Carman.

"Her first words were 'I shot him,'" she testified.

Q. Who did she mean by him? A. I don't know who she meant.

Q. You knew she was confessing to you? A. Yes.

Celia said that Elizabeth, Mrs. Carman's little daughter, had run upstairs when she heard the pistol shot, got through the dining room, Mrs. Carman, entered the doctor's office through the door which she had just closed, and saw Celia to say that the door between the parlor and office was almost always locked, but the witness maintained that it was rarely if ever locked. She said Mrs. Carman did not lock the door.

Q. When did you see it then? A. When she came into the kitchen. Q. How did she get into the kitchen? A. She came in from the parlor under her shawl and showed it to me.

Q. She carried the gun into the office? A. Yes, in her right hand. She kept it under her shawl.

Q. Was there any exclamation of surprise on Mrs. Carman's part when she saw it was not a man but a woman that had been killed? A. Yes.

Q. When did she tell you that? A. Before she told me she had shot him.

Q. Oh, it was before that? Now will you tell us all she said when she came in after you heard the glass crash? A. She came in after the pistol shot. She said, "Don't say anything about this. I shot him." See?

Admits She Lied to Levy.

The defence is expected to make much of this statement by the witness. Each of the three times Celia had told about Mrs. Carman's return to the kitchen she added something to what she declared her mistress had said to her. Here Judge Graham entered upon a discussion of the morality of perjury. The witness said she knew it was wrong, but thought God would forgive her even if she perjured herself on the witness stand. She then admitted that what she told Mr. Levy was a lie.

She was then led over the ground of her appearance at the Coroner's inquest. She denied that she cried on that occasion because they had tried to make her tell what was not true. Continuing this line Judge Graham sought to make the witness characterize other statements as lies. Judge Kelly warned him not to do it, that being a matter for the jury to determine.

She said she did not tell the first or second Grand Jury about Mrs. Carman's confession, nor that she went to get Mr. Conklin so that he could remove the revolver from the house. She said she told nothing beyond what was contained in her replies to questions. It was only a week or two weeks ago, she said, that she told the District Attorney what Mrs. Carman had said to her on the night of the murder and the morning after it.

Talked With Negro Lawyer.

It was near the close of the morning session when Judge Graham produced the typewritten document on which he based his hope of breaking down Celia's story and discrediting her completely before the jury. He brought out the fact that Mr. Hicks, a negro lawyer, talked with Celia at Minola when she went there in answer to what she believed was a Grand Jury subpoena. She then said it was on this occasion—the date was July 9—that she told Mr. Smith about seeing the gun in Mrs. Carman's hand and what Mrs. Carman said to her.

She met Hicks shortly after the murder. He questioned her that day in Minola and then took her to New York, to 121 West 133d street, where Celia was kept for some days in the home of a Mrs. Keith. Hicks went to see her frequently and talked to her about the case.

Q. And then, being out of the zone of Mrs. Carman's influence, you made up your mind to tell the truth? A. Yes.

Q. Did you tell him the truth? A. Yes. I didn't tell him all the truth, but what I did tell him was the truth.

Q. Who was the lawyer who questioned you? A. Mr. Hicks was one of them. There were others.

Q. Do you know P. J. Morton? A. No.

When Judge Graham began to read

from the statement District Attorney Smith objected that he ought to have a copy of the statement.

"Why, you had a copy of this statement in your office three months ago," said Judge Graham.

"I protest against that remark," shouted Mr. Smith.

"If you want to make any such statement you take the witness chair," said Justice Kelly sharply to Judge Graham, who introduced the statement into the trial.

"I will not permit counsel to make declarations of that nature unless they swear to them."

Then followed the statement, Judge Graham reading the questions that had been put to Celia by Hicks and Morton, with her answers, and asking her if those answers were true. Some of the statements she could not remember. Others she declared she did not make. The others were untrue.

Her answers as given in the document produced by Judge Graham were at variance with those she gave to-day. According to her answers on that occasion she did not go into the doctor's office until half an hour after the shooting. She had no idea who might have done the shooting. She thought the doctor had shot some one. No person had passed through the kitchen before or after the shooting. No one came to the kitchen after the shooting. Mrs. Carman greeted her as usual the next morning with a "Good morning." Mrs. Carman never told her anything about the shooting, never said a word about it.

Such were Celia's answers on July 13 to the same questions that were put to her yesterday. How the document containing these answers came into his possession Judge Graham would not say.

It is somewhat doubtful in the minds of some whether Farrel made as favorable an impression upon the jury as did the Coleman girl. On the whole, however, he proved a good witness for the prosecution and a hard one for the defence to trip up.

As Farrel told his part in the tragedy to-day he left New York on the morning of June 30 to walk up Long Island in search of work. He is a stationary engineer by occupation and guessed, as he said, that a job on a road roller might drop his way along some of the highways of the island.

By walking and occasional lifts on motor trucks he managed to get into the neighborhood of Freeport late in the afternoon. He approached the village on the Merrick road, and not having had anything to eat since breakfast at 5:30 o'clock he dropped in at a house and asked for food. His request didn't bring him any and he moved on until he came to the Carman residence. This place he decided to try and turned in from the road, out of the front door, and toward the rear entrance on the side of the doctor's office.

He had advanced but a few feet from the sidewalk when a woman walking rapidly turned into view from the rear and proceeded along the side of the house. Farrel stopped. It was dusk. The woman he saw seemed to wear a long dark dress which she held in the shoulders. He thought there was something white on her head, but it didn't look like a hat. Apparently she did not see him.

Saw Woman at Window.

A few moments later she stopped before the office window. Her right hand broke the glass. In another instant a revolver was fired. The arm was withdrawn.

LONDON METAL PRICES SOON.

Exchange There to Reopen, According to Cable Messages.

The prospect of the opening of the London metal market, the criterion of prices for the world, about November 5, as reported in London cable messages yesterday, was welcomed by copper and other metal producers and dealers here yesterday.

The opening of the London metal exchange, it was said, will cause little discomfort to metal companies here. Few American companies have outstanding contracts in standard copper which require settling on the lower prices now ruling and fixed as the basis for settlement.

In the tin market Americans have been fairly prominent, but it is thought that the outstanding accounts on the long side are in strong hands and that settlements are now proceeding satisfactorily. The metal exchange here may open shortly, following London.

MORE BRITISH TREASURY BILLS.

Fifth Issue in London Amounts to \$15,000,000.

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The fifth issue of Treasury bills, the issue amounting to \$15,000,000 (\$75,000,000), was made to-day. The price obtained was 98 18. 6d. (\$49.35).

The average allotment was about 50 per cent of the amount for which the bill was made.

The Bank of England has purchased \$101,000 (\$505,000) in gold eagles.

Big Liners Sail, May Go to War.

The Cunarder Mauretania and the White Star steamship Olympic, which sailed yesterday respectively for Liverpool and Antwerp, will not be in the spot again until next year. Both will be overhauled and groomed before returning to service. It is not improbable that they may be used as transports in the winter.

About 150 of the crew of the Mauretania will join the British army or navy.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

This wonderful waterway cost \$175,000,000 and involved a nine-mile cut through a mountain, the erection of six pairs of gigantic locks, and a dam 150 feet high and a mile long. The distance it saves—6,000 miles—will revolutionize commerce and place the United States first among the leading nations of the world. The Asher-Busch plant cost about one-seventh as much as this canal—one was built by a nation, the other by an institution.

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Will you call on us or shall we call on you?

We invite you to come to 27 Pine Street and if you will not do that, drop us a line or phone 535 John and we will call on you, the sole object being to put before you a renting proposition that is appreciably better than any ever put up to you before.

It really makes no great difference whether you call on us or we call on you, but one of the two is IMPERATIVE.

Leaves now being made from May 1, 1915. The building, however, is due to be completed 2 or 3 months ahead of that date.

Equitable Building  
Temporary Office, 27 Pine Street

GRAY BOOK REFUTES BELGIAN PACT STORY

Documents Given Out Show No Military Agreements Charged by Berlin.

LONDON URGED DEFENCE

The following was given out yesterday by the Belgian Consulate in New York, where it was sent from the Belgian Embassy in Washington:

"The Belgian Legation has just received the copies of the Gray Book. It is evident from these documents that there have never existed any military agreements between Belgium and England either offensive or defensive, such as the German Government asserts to have been in existence since 1906.

"The following extracts speak for themselves:

"No. 28—Offer of intervention by England. Note handed to Sir Francis H. Bickers, British Minister to Belgium, to Monsieur Davignon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

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"No. 42—Offer of intervention by England. Note handed to Sir Francis H. Bickers, British Minister to Belgium, to Monsieur Davignon, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

en Affairs replied: "It is for the event of neutrality being violated."

"LUXEMBOURG, Belgian Minister in London.

"No. 43—Belgium appeals to the Powers after the invasion of Belgium."

"BRUSSELS, August 4, 1914.

"MONSIEUR LE MINISTRE. The Belgian Government regrets to have to announce to your Excellency that this morning the armed forces of Germany penetrated into Belgian territory, violating the engagements which they have undertaken by treaty."

"The Belgian Government are firmly decided to resist by all means in their power."

"Belgium appeals to England, to France and to Russia to have to announce to your Excellency that this morning the armed forces of Germany penetrated into Belgian territory, violating the engagements which they have undertaken by treaty."

"There should be a concerted and common action, having as its object to resist the measures of force employed by Germany against Belgium and at the same time to guarantee the maintenance of the independence and integrity of Belgium for the future."

"Belgium is happy to be able to declare that she will undertake the defence of the fortified places. I am, &c.,

"Minister of Foreign Affairs of Belgium."

"Where is to be found the alleged military convention said to have been concluded in 1906 with England? Where is the agreement said to have existed since 1906 between the allies to force war on Germany?"

"These documents clearly prove that such compact never existed."